

AUGUST

**"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."**

WHOLE NO. 1436

10 ties of Calhoun, Tallahassee, St. Clair, 1  
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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 25 cents  
Each subsequent insertion, 15 cents  
Advertisements, per square, 100 lines, 50 cents  
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(Statistics charged for at advertising rates.)

We have discontinued hundreds of papers within the last few months, and will discontinue hundreds more, unless our terms are complied with. Of those discontinued, not one in fifty has come forward to pay up, what was due, proving thereby that they were unworthy to be trusted, and that their papers ought to have been discontinued long before they were. In discontinuing papers for non-payment, no offense is intended, and those who wish them continued know very well their remedy—it is to pay up. We are furnishing our papers now, upon terms less than the rate of the blank paper, and they cannot expect us to furnish them on credit, with the additional risk in many instances of getting nothing, as our past experience abundantly proves.

**THE CHARLESTON MERCURY AND THE CHARLESTON COURIER.**—For many long years of peaceful, prosperous trade, and disastrous war, we have been in the regular receipt, three times a week, of these sterling and able Southern Journals, until mail communication was recently interrupted by army movements near Atlanta. On Tuesday morning last, however, we were again gladdened with the sight of these papers, as with the faces of old familiar friends, and with them the evidence of renewed mail communication. In the course of near thirty years' experience as publishers, most of the time with a numerous exchange list, we have received no papers more highly prized or valuable, or which we could more heartily and earnestly recommend to the patronage of others. At the present time, they possess peculiar interest, not only on account of the daily interesting incidents around Charleston, but their locality near midway between the two "great theatres of warlike operations."

We are pleased to see that the Yankee glorification over the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsage, is considerably dampened by continued accounts of numerous captures by the Florida, Capt. Maffit. The Philadelphia Press of the 12th ult., contains an account of the capture and destruction of six Yankee vessels by the Florida. The Colconda, with a cargo of 1800 barrels of oil, valued at \$97,000. The Margaret Y. Davis, valued at \$30,000. The Greenland, valued at \$30,000. The Gen. Berry, valued at \$30,000. The Zalinda, valued at \$30,000. The Howard, valued at \$30,000.

Upon taking leave of the officers and crews the Captain of the Florida treated all with apparently the heartiest cordiality, and requested the Captain of the Berry to remember him kindly to Abe Lincoln, and inform him that the Florida was still aloft.

Capt. Maffit seems determined to "keep the row" of the Alabama as well as his own, until Capt. Semmes gets aloft again on a new and more powerful vessel, which it is said he will do in a short time.

In the correspondence between Clay, Holcombe and Saunders, with Greely relative to peace, it is stated that Lincoln in a private conversation admitted the difficulty of obtaining more troops, but said that they were needed and must be had, and if he failed, he would go down with colors flying. This is an admission of doubt, weakness and probable failure in the strongest form. Like the gambler with his last stake, or the boasting braggart, he prepares to break his anticipated fall, by saying in advance, that it shall be with flying colors.

Agreeably to previous notice, by Capt. G. W. Clark, Commissary of subsistence, appointed by the Government for the purpose of purchasing the surplus wheat, &c, in this section for the use of the army, a public meeting of the planters was held in this place on Monday last. Col. J. R. Clark was called to the Chair, and the meeting addressed at some length by Col. Caldwell. The proposition of Capt. Clark to the planters was exceedingly liberal, which was for the planters themselves to fix a reasonable price on their wheat, for which he would pay the cash in new issue. A committee was appointed, who after a few minutes retirement returned with the price of wheat affixed at ten dollars per bushel, to which Capt. Clark acceded. We trust this agreement may be carried out in a liberal spirit by our armers, and the surplus wheat be there-

by secured for the army, instead of being monopolized by speculators, or exposed to the possible depredations of Yankee raiders.

The ladies of the Soldier's Rest Society return their grateful acknowledgments for the following donations:  
Mrs. F. Snow one straw bed, clothing, two chairs; Mrs. A. E. Frank, half dozen teaspoons, 6 towels; Mrs. John Hoke, 1 bedstead; wash-stand, 2 chairs, 2 towels, 2 table spoons; Mrs. Hayden, 1 bedstead and mattress; Miss S. Laird, 1 bedstead and two pillows; Mrs. T. A. Snow, Mrs. S. Forney, 1 mattress; Mrs. S. M. Walker, 1 blank book and sundries; Mrs. N. M. Turley, 2 chairs, 12 candles; Mrs. N. W. Clark, single bed, bunk, stool and spittoon; Mrs. A. Adams, 1 bolster, 1 bed tick; Mrs. James Tanager, 2 pillows, 2 towels, 1 sheet; Mrs. Bush, 1 bed, 2 pillows, 2 towels, 1 sheet, 1 quilt; Mrs. Hampton, 1 sheet; Miss S. Stevenson, 1 bucket; Mrs. Robt. Alexander, 1 sheet, 2 pair pillow-cases, 1 coverlid, 1 candle stick, 1 chair; Mrs. Nichols, 1 pair pillow-cases, 1 chair; Mrs. Jane Farmer, 1 box matches, 4 cake of soap; Mrs. J. H. Forney, 3 towels, 2 bowls; Mrs. Adair, 1 straw tick, mattress, 1 quilt, 2 pillows, 1 bed; Mrs. Jane Skipper, one chair; Mrs. J. Woodward, 1 bed, 2 pillows, 2 sheets, 2 towels, 1 pair pillow-cases; Mrs. L. R. Smith, 1 pair pillow-cases; Mrs. L. S. Stevenson, 1 H. ginger, 1 H. spice, 1 peck potatoes, half bushel peas and beans, 2 lbs. bacon, 1 bottle vinegar, half bushel meal, 40 lbs. flour; Mrs. B. Denman, 20 lbs. flour; Dr. T. N. Anglia, cake castle soap, \$5 00; Mrs. John Francis, 1 pillow, 1 quilt and 2 towels; Mrs. Grant, 6 towels, 1 lounge; Mrs. McAdams, 1 quilt, 1 sheet; Mrs. Fleming, 1 mattress.

The ladies also tender a vote of thanks for the following cash contributions:  
James Penn Royal Arch Chapter, \$200 00  
G. C. Ellis, 20 00  
Maj. M. W. Francis, 50 00  
J. B. Forney, 50 00  
L. H. Bodford, 6 66  
Hugh Francis, 25 00  
T. H. Matthews, 10 00  
H. A. Evans, 20 00  
C. J. Sharp, 3 33  
Miss D. McAdams, 33 33  
Mr. Sloan, 40 00  
W. O. Hutchinson, 20 00  
Maj. M. Abernathy, 50 00  
Cash, 25 00  
Dr. B. McAdams, 12 33  
Mrs. L. Anglia, 31 66  
W. F. Bush, 33 33  
Hon. John Foster, 20 00  
J. H. Sargent, 20 00  
Rev. C. Thompson, 10 00  
Mr. McPherson, 5 55

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALA.,  
July 22d, 1864.

To the People of Alabama:

In August last the General Assembly passed a law re-organizing the Militia forces of the State. According to the terms of this law (and in this respect it has not been since modified) the whole militia forces of the State were divided into two classes. The first class included boys between sixteen and seven years old, men between forty-five and sixty: all officers belonging to the Executive, Legislative, or Judicial Department of the Confederate States of America, and of the State of Alabama, and such persons as should be declared unfit for service, in the second class, and all persons exempted by detailed under laws of Congress in existence, and all persons exempted under the laws of the State.

The second class included all boys between seventeen and eighteen years old, and all other male inhabitants fit for service, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not in the army or navy of the Confederate States. Those belonging to the second class were the State Militia, and could, under the orders of the Governor, be sent anywhere the State defence required their services; could not, without their consent, be ordered beyond the limits of their respective counties, but within that limit they were subject to the orders of the Governor for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrections, and executing the laws of the State.

The first, second third Congressional districts, were declared exempt from the provisions of the law relating to the first class militia, except that they were required to be enumerated.

The Cadets of the University of Alabama were required to be organized into corps, and made subject to the orders of the Governor, for any military service in the State.

The Acts of Congress of the last winter session, made liable to military service in the Armies of the Confederate States, all persons who had placed substitutes in the army, and also made liable to enrollment and service in the armies of the Confederate States, boys between seventeen and eighteen years old, and men between forty-five and fifty years old.

By the operations of the Confederate laws, it will thus be seen nearly the whole of the second class, or State militia have been absorbed, and have gone into the Confederate armies. It will thus be also seen, that the defence of the State of Alabama must mainly depend on the Confederate authorities, for the great body of the arms-bearing population on the State has been placed in the Confederate armies, and are subject to the control of the Confederate authorities.

The number of State militia now subject to Executive control is small.

But there is a large body of citizens, boys and men, brave boys and brave men, whom the Government cannot legally compel to go beyond the limits of their counties; yet, who, if they will can make up a large army for the defense of the State. It is to this class I would now appeal, and ask them to illustrate, by their conduct, that highest order of patriotism which makes all rush to the defense of the imperiled State.

Fellow citizens, of Alabama: The enemy is now threatening your State on all sides. But the other day the daring marauders passed through the central counties of the State; another raid is threatened from Pensacola. Unless you arouse your selves, these outrages,

unavenged, but invite others of more fearful import. Our sister State, Georgia, now groans under the tread of hostile feet. Ten days since Lee and Forrest and their command met and defeated the advancing columns of the enemy on the eastern borders of the Mississippi; and our own soil is still polluted by the footsteps of the haughty invader. Your homes and your firesides, your wives and your children, your property, your rights and your liberties are in danger. Our fathers, sons and brothers are now struggling on the bloody field, ready to do all, and dare all, a noble manhood can do! Their ears are daily filled with the roar of battle, and their eyes look on fields of carnage; yet their hearts are buoyant with the freeman's hope, the harbinger of coming triumph. Shall we stand idly by, lit not a hand, strike not a blow, whilst their hearts blood freely flows for our defense?

Now is the time to strike for the redemption of all you hold dear! Utter ruin lurks in delay! Victory to the enemy makes subjugation, chains, and slavery stare you in the face. You have it within your power to ensure the triumph to your arms! By showing that you know your rights and dare to maintain them, Liberty, Independence and Peace are within your power.

The Commandants of the Second Class Militia in each county herein named, will without delay assemble their Commands and report as directed with their respective commands.

Those from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, Washington, Monroe, Clark, Conecuh, Covington and Choctaw will report to Gen. D. H. Maury, or to whatever Commanding Officer of the Confederate Army may be at Mobile on the 5th day of August.

Those from the counties of Butler, Coffee Pike, Lowndes, Montgomery, Autauga and Coosa will report to Adjutant General H. P. Watson, at Montgomery, on the 5th of August.

Those from Marengo, Sumpter, Dallas, Green, Pickens, Wilcox, Tuscaloosa, Perry, Fayette, St. Clair, Jefferson, Talladega, Bibb, Blount, Shelby, and Calhoun will report to Col. T. H. Rosser, Commandant of the Post at Selma, on the 5th day of August.

Those from Henry, Dale, Barbour, Russell, Chambers, Randolph, Tallapoosa, and Macon will report to Commandant of Post at Opelika, on the 5th of August.

All able to bear arms and who are willing to defend themselves and their hearth stones from the several counties in the State will report as above directed.

Arms will be furnished at the several places named.

Come in companies organized if you can, but come even in squads, or as individuals. The State needs your services, and you will not withhold them in time of need. You will be retained in service only a short time. You will be discharged as soon as the present emergency is over.

THOMAS H. WATTS,  
Governor of Alabama.  
Papers published in the State insert one time.

The Rebel Excursion in Maryland.

This expedition has been a complete success in every respect. It has been more than a success. It was not the intention of the exultantists to scare abolitionism half to death, or to make old Abe modify his "terms" of peace. These were effects not calculated upon by our ragged Rebels. They only aimed to replenish themselves with clothing, horses, wagons and other things needed in camps, and which could be supplied by the enemy at less cost than by the Confederacy. The raid was made, the booty secured and the excursionists returned before the North could recover from its frenzy. The Chicago Times of the 16th inst. philosophizes upon the affair as follows:

From present appearances the war in Maryland has ended; and once again the nation rejoiced with the assurance that Washington, for the hundredth time at least during the rebellion, is safe. As the starving cotemporaries of Jacob went yearly into Egypt to supply themselves with corn, so do the Confederates visit annually the North to replenish their exhausted granaries. When the horses of the Confederacy become ribbed like the barrel back of a cooper's wagon—when the bellies of the Confederacy cleave to its backbone for lack of corn and beef and bacon; when the pocket-book of the rebellion becomes inundated from inaction—then is there an incursion of the rebellious hosts, northward; then does the nation tremble for the safety of Washington; then do Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Shenando Valley contribute of their fatness, of their horses, their fat cattle and swine, and their greasybacks, till every want is supplied to repletion. With the regularity of a tidal flow, the waters of the rebellion swell northward, gathering on their bosom the wealth of the Upper Potomac, and then eddying only slime, mud, drift-wood and desolation, where before all was plenty, beauty and prosperity.

In ancient times, swart, gigantic and hirsute barbarians poured from the recesses of the Hercynian Forrest; spread over the plains of southern Europe, and in a little while returned, their dresses of skins changed into vestments of purple and fine linen, their purses mighty with the gold from the assessments upon the money chests of the lowlanders, and their march musical with the bleating of sheep, the lowing of cattle and the neighing of horses, laden with multifarious spoils.

The incursion of the rebels in history repeating itself. Yearly howling hordes of starvelings, which in a little while roll back, obese from fat living, with bare feet shod, bare body clad in substantial garments from the slops shops of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and with horses and mules without number, and a beef-cattle gathered from a thousand hills. In time the incursions of barbarians from Germania over ran southern Europe and extinguished its civilization; year after year they grew bolder, till they finally held undisputed possession of a country which at first they only visited to plunder. Shall the modern invasion prove the counterpart of the old in all these respects?

Some months ago, a letter written by Hon W. C. Rives, of Virginia, was published in the newspapers. It was addressed to a citizen of Lynchburg. One passage of it was reproduced: "From the ruthless spirit in which this war has been waged by our adversaries," says Mr. Rives, from the specimens we have had of their infamous pro-consular governments in parts of our territory occupied by them; from the appeals they are now making to the vindictive and brutal passions of an uncivilized race as their allies in this unholy crusade against us, it is impossible for the imagination to picture a fate more horrible than ours would be, if we were once subjected to their power. I know no language which, in that case, could adequately paint the depth of our degradation and the extremity of our wretchedness, unless it be those burning lines of an English poet, in which he gave vent to his feelings of horror and indignation, when deprecating the iron rule of a vulgar and hypocritical tyranny in his own land:

Come the eleventh plague rather than this should be;  
Come sink us rather in the sea;  
Come rather pestilence and rage us down;  
Come God's sword rather than our own.  
Let rather Rome come again,  
Or Saxon, Norman or the Dane,  
In all the bonds we ever bore,  
We grieved, we sighed we wept; we never blushed before.

The Currency.—Our new Secretary of the Treasury has commenced his administration by the adoption of a measure which we think will improve our currency. He has authorized the Department to receive currency on deposit on call at 4 per cent. interest. It has been suggested that our banks should now loan all their surplus funds to the Government, and utterly refuse to discount for speculators, and we shall soon see a fall in prices; or, at all events, a check to any further advance in the necessities of life.

If Congress will amend the Tax Act at its next session, so that the tax should attach to the coupons of the eight, seven and six per cent. bonds, instead of to the bonds themselves, a law now provides, the Treasury receive a much larger revenue from this source. We believe a large amount of the bonds are leaving daily for Europe, and nothing but taxing the coupons will enable the Government to realize the tax on the bonds. England, when she pays the public creditor or holder of her bonds, keeps back the amount of income tax. We might advantageously follow her example in this matter.

Some Indiana soldiers on a scout in the Mountains of Georgia, came to a house occupied by an old woman. "Well, old lady what are you secesh?" said the leaders. "No," she. "What then?" "Baptist," said she promptly, "and always was."

Gen. MANON.—Since this conspicuous and gallant officer has been in command of Anderson's division, in front of Petersburg, he has captured thirty-six hundred prisoners, eleven pieces of artillery, three thousand small arms and fifteen colors.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Fight Near Winchester.

Greatest Victory of the War.

Enemy Pursued Twelve Miles.  
RICHMOND, July 23.—A special to the Evening Whig, dated Harrisonburg 28th, says our forces met the enemy near Winchester on Sunday afternoon. Breckinridge and Gordon's brigades were chiefly engaged—the former led. The skirmish lines of the enemy soon broke and fled in all directions. We pursued them to Bunker Hill, twelve miles below Winchester, capturing, 1,500 or 2,000 prisoners.

The enemy burnt their wagons, and threw their guns and knapsacks away. It was a worse stampede and rout than the first Manassas. Our victory was complete.

Prisoners are still coming in. Our loss in killed and wounded was not more than 50 or 60, only 10 or 15 being killed.

The force of the enemy was estimated at 16,000.

RICHMOND, July 28.—Public interest is again directed to the north side of James river, below Deep Bottom, by the presence of a large portion of Grant's army sent over for the supposed purpose of preventing field batteries firing into transports.

Yesterday morning, under cover of a fog, a force of Yankees flanked and captured four guns of the Rock Bridge artillery.

During the past few days sharp skirmishing has taken place. Active operations in this quarter are anticipated.

Petersburg, July 28.—The Yankees have retreated across the Potomac.

Williams port, turning over twenty wagons and obtaining twenty cannons.

Our forces held Martinsburg. The Yankees retreated in great disorder from the north side of James river. There is nothing beyond the fact that the enemy's cavalry are on the Charles City road.

Everything is stagnated in front. The enemy come upon one of our brigades yesterday rather suddenly on the North side of James river, causing them to give back hastily, in doing which four pieces of artillery fell into the enemy's hands.

FROM ATLANTA.

Another Fight Commenced.

The Enemy Driven Back.

Gen. Wheeler, Stewart, Loring and Walthall Wounded.

MACON, July 20.—By the train which left Atlanta yesterday morning at night fall, we learn that the enemy, attacked our left, extending from the city towards Chattahoochee. They were repulsed and driven about a mile.

Late last evening orders were received by telegraph to send cars to take the wounded to the rear.

A telegram dated yesterday, at Atlanta, from a high officer to Gen. Johnston, received here, says fighting is now going on, and we have driven the enemy back.

Details not known.

Stewart, Loring and Walthall are reported wounded.

A Private telegram from Griffin reports Wheeler also wounded.

A cavalry force of the enemy, the strength of which is unknown, struck the Macon and Western Railroad below Jonesboro this morning, and are tending up the track in this direction.

Another cavalry force of the enemy is reported to-day near Clinton advancing towards this place.

Griffin, July 30.—A citizen arrived here late last night from Atlanta.

The fight on Friday was fierce and sanguinary. Our troops fought with great gallantry, carrying two lines of the enemy's entrenchments, but now hold their original position.

Gen. Stewart and Loring are both slightly wounded. Gen. Walthall and Strahl, reported killed are not hurt. Gen. Wheeler is reported unhurt. Stewart's is a flesh wound in the head; Loring's, the ball passed around the ribs, but not entering the cavity. Gen. Stewart and Loring started down the road on the morning train yesterday, but hearing of the enemy being on the road the train was turned back and escaped.

The raiders supposed to be under Col. R. E. Lee, captured Fayetteville yesterday and burnt a lot of wagons, supplies and about seventy-five. They struck the railroad near Lovejoy's; tore up about a mile and a half of track, at intervals extending five miles; burnt the depot and destroyed and carried off four miles of the telegraph wire. Before the arrival of their tools for the more effectual destruction of the road, our cavalry, under Gen. Jackson, attacked and drove them off, killing eleven and wounding sixteen. The raiders fled towards Atlanta. The road is being repaired.

A small body of raiders is reported at Jackson, Butts county, this morning, making in the direction of the railroad. Our forces are after them.

Capture of Fifty Yankee Wagons.

CLINTON, La., July 30.—  
Via Mobile, July 30.

Tuesday last the Yankees sent fifty forage wagons across the river at Natchez with negro guards. The Confederate cavalry captured all their wagons and killed and captured all the negroes. The Yankees then sent out two negro regiments, who were whipped and driven back. They then sent out two white regiments, who have not yet been heard from.

RICHMOND, July 24.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 28th was received to night.

It contains the correspondent of Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Holcombe, of Va., and George Saunders, with Greely, in reference to peace. The former asked a safe conduct to Washington. Greely applied to Lincoln, who sent a document saying that he would consider peace propositions based on the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery, &c. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, in closing their letter to Greely repeat the conditions imposed by Lincoln.

The Gazette says fuller reports of the correspondence will be published to-morrow.

A correspondent of the Tribune says that Lincoln in private conversation recognized the elements of dissatisfaction which a new call for troops will produce, but states most emphatically that more men are needed and must be had—and that should he fail he would go down with colors flying.

RICHMOND, July 25.

Greely says in his paper that the only part taken by him in the recent correspondence related solely to the bringing the antagonists face to face with the views of the initiation of a earnest effort for peace to be presented at Washington too. His general inference is that the pacification of the country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems generally to be believed.











# The Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 28. NO. 35.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., AUGUST 27, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1439

## Volunteers for the Defense of Mobile

The first two companies, says the Mobile Advertiser, that responded to the Governor are from Montgomery and Lowndes counties—Capts Phelan and Clements. We notice among the privates in Capt. Phelan's command the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, the Hon. A. J. Walker, and Col. E. Harrison, the Senator from Lowndes and Butler counties, who is also acting aid to Gov. Watts. Since the arrival of the companies others are coming in, and we feel full confidence in our Chief Magistrate's ability to send forward troops sufficient to defend the city against any force the enemy may bring here. Let every man do his duty and our city is safe. — MONT. ADV.

**A LUCKY ADVENTURE.**—Several of the Wilson raiders who died along the road between Stony Creek and Reams from wounds received, have, until now, remained unburied. The steps which their decaying bodies occasioned, had prevented them from interment, until a Confederate soldier the other day who is imbued with the Paul Pry curiosity of a Yankee, determined at all hazards to look at them. The Petersburg Express, from which we gather the material facts of this item, says:

"Espying the end of a watch guard on one who wore silk breeches, and seemed to be an officer, he seized the guard and drew from his hiding place, a very massive hunting case gold watch. This watch is estimated to be worth \$2,000 in Confederate currency. It bears no name to indicate its owner, and the time piece may have been stolen from some citizen who chanced to fall into the path of the thieves."

"The fortunate Rebel pocketed the watch, held his nose and retired, no doubt hoping to find on the wayside, many more such dead raiders."

**A GLEAN OF HOPE.**—The Savannah Republican, of the 17th inst., says: "It is said that President Davis has telegraphed to high authority that if Gen. Hood will only hold his own a few days longer he will be a abundantly supported in both front and rear."

## THE DRAFT FOR A HALF MILLION OF MEN

A few days ago we noticed a "briefly" that Editor N. FULLER, editor of the Newark (N. J.) Evening Journal, had been arrested by the United States authorities, charged with publishing treasonable articles. The following is a paragraph from one of the articles:

"It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln has called for another half million of men. Those who desire to be butchered will please step forward at once. All others will please step forward and defy Old Abe and his millions to drag them from their families. We hope that the people of New Jersey will at once put their feet down, and insist that not a man shall be forced out of the State to engage in the abolition butchery, and swear to die at their own doors rather than march one step to fulfill the dictates of that mad revolutionary fanaticism, which has destroyed the best government the world ever saw, and would now butcher its remaining inhabitants to carry out a mere anathematic sentiment. This has gone far enough, and must be stopped. Let the people rise as one man and demand that his wholesale murder shall cease."

Mr. FULLER was arrested on two charges, and held to bail in the sum of \$5000 on the first, and \$2000 on the second charge.

**NORTHERN CLERGYMEN.**—The New York Express says the clergymen of New Jersey and New York, have sent a petition to Washington asking exemption from the draft. To comply with their request would be the height of infatuation. They were in a great degree authors of the war, and they have in the loudest shouting for its continuance. They have fairly howled for it. Instead of being exempted, they ought to be drafted and put in the front battle, and they should lead in every attack upon the enemy's works. It is an act cowardly for them to ask exemption while they are anxious to see every body else drafted and slaughtered. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

**FIGHT AT ATHENS.**—We received a call from Judge Fouts, dated as a high private in the straggling band of raiders, who escaped from Athens, and the local forces. He states that the private there and thereabouts fifty-four. Only a few only had a chance, and that

## FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22. Kilpatrick's raid, composed of 2,000, crossed the Chattahoochee at Campbelltown and struck the West Point road at Fairburn at 3 o'clock on Friday morning and destroying the road six miles. The raiders then crossed over to the Macon road, striking the road on Friday evening and moving towards Jonesboro. The Federal infantry which accompanied Kilpatrick's cavalry to the West Point road, returned, and the cavalry proceeded alone toward the Macon road. Ross' brigade skirmished with Kilpatrick's advance, but was unable to hold the enemy in check.

The raiders burnt the depot and post-office at Jonesboro, destroying all the papers.

On Saturday evening the enemy were surrounded between Lovejoy's and Jonesboro, by Reynolds' infantry brigade and Armstrong's and Ross' cavalry. A sharp engagement ensued, Kilpatrick charging at the head of the column.

The raiders pursued by two Georgia regiments of cavalry, retreated through McDonough and escaped. Only one mile of the Macon road was destroyed, which has been repaired.

## PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.

About 3 o'clock this evening, the arrangements being completed, our forces attacked the front and flank of Warren's (5th) Yankee corps, which had made a temporary lodgement on the Weldon railroad, two miles below here, driving them back upwards of two miles and capturing over two thousand prisoners including Brig. Gen. Hayes and a number of stands of colors.

Heavy rains have been falling all day.

## COLUMBIA, August 22.

The Richmond Evening Whig of the 20th says an official dispatch received at the War Department that morning states that Gen. Hill attacked the Yankees (6th corps) the afternoon previous at Davis' House, three miles from Petersburg on the Weldon road, defeating them, and capturing twenty-seven hundred prisoners, including a Brigadier General and several field officers. Our loss is believed to be smaller than the enemy's.

Gen. Clingman was wounded in the leg.

A special to the Whig says the prisoners captured number twenty-two hundred.

No fighting on the evening of the 20th.

The enemy are still occupying the Weldon road, fortifying.

## Northern News.

COLUMBIA, August 22. The Baltimore Gazette of the 18th has been received.

It says a telegram was received late last evening which states that telegraphic communications with Dalton have ceased.

Wheeler attacked the Federals under Seibold at Dalton, and drove them out and occupied a portion of the town. Reinforcements were being sent Seibold from Chattanooga.

Four trains for Sherman's army were compelled to halt near Dalton.

Wheeler's troops were busily engaged in tearing up the track on both sides of the town.

It was supposed his object was to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill.

Other portions of his forces were engaged in cutting the road south of Dalton.

A train on the way to Sherman was reported captured at Altoona.

## Latest from Memphis.

A special to the Advertiser, dated Senatobia, 22d, says Gen. Forrest surprised the enemy at Memphis at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and killed, wounded and captured 4 hundred and a large number of officers.

One Caigadier General is reported killed.

## NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain promissory note, held by Elizabeth Heifer on me, and also some accounts as I have paid them off, and she refuses to give them up. — Wm. H. KILGORE. Aug. 22, 1864.

## MIDDLETON, ALA.

A chance to avoid Conscription—and by so doing unite yourself to one of the most desirable Companies ever organized since the war. We are raising a company now of exempted and men between 17 and 50 years of age. This company has assurances from Headquarters, that no company has ever had so many exemptions. It will be a

## OBITUARY.

Alas he has fallen! R. C. ROGAN, Capt. Co. D, 10th Ala. Regt. aged 20 years, was wounded on the 12th of May, 1864, in the battle of Spotsylvania (U. S. A.) and died on the 24th at the residence of Mrs. W. W. W. Richmond, Va. There were received that kindness and hospitality peculiarly characteristic of the fair daughters of Virginia. Although the wound producing his death was inflicted by a cannon shot, and consequently extensive and painful, yet he was cheerful and communicative through the trying ordeal of his brief sufferings: his mind being frequently turned to the perilous scenes of the day which he cherished as a devoted attachment, and which he had so recently left amid the horse thunder of profligate carnage, battling with a process invincible against the dense columns of an invading and merciless foe. The Angel of death at last hovering over his couch, around which stood an assemblage of anxious and weeping attendants, bid him leave this world of strife; quietly folding his arms across his gently heaving breast, he sank into the vale of death without a struggle, as if sweetly yielding to the soft embraces of balm sleep.

No one apart from his nearest relatives can feel more pungently his loss than we, the old members of his company, who loving him as a gentleman and kind associate, respected and obeyed him as a brave and efficient officer, and admired his deeds of daring as a veteran soldier and devoted patriot.

Capt. Rogan was a native of Alabama, although he had been living in Miss. for several years. In 1859 he returned to his native State, embarking in the mercantile business in Alexandria, Calhoun county, where he remained until it was announced that the hostile tread of the fiendish invader menaced our border. Then true to the oppressed and downtrodden South, abandoning his lucrative vocation, he rallied around the infant banner of his country, organized a company, of which he was elected 1st Lt. without opposition. The 10th Ala. being organized, was soon ordered to Va. where he was promoted to Captain, in which capacity he served his country on most of the fields of carnage in Va. and Pa. to the memorable battle of Spotsylvania, where on the fatal 12th of May, death doomed him with the slain.

Thus has closed on earth, the brief yet brilliant career of another patriot, whose name is appended to the long catalogue of the illustrious dead, who have fallen in this unholy strife. He now sleeps beneath the emerald robe that mantles in softest green the pensile roof of the consecrated eminence of Hollywood Cemetery, on the banks of the old and hallowed Potomac, overlooking the magnificent, oft assailed, yet impregnable city of Richmond.

## Tribute of Respect.

THIRAN LODGE, No. 42, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Lodge being assembled for the purpose of passing resolutions in relation to the death of Brother John Francis, whereupon the following proceedings were had:—A committee of three, consisting of Bro's W. B. Wynne, G. C. Ellis and H. A. Barnes being appointed by the W. M. to draft and report resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, information has been received, that our brother, John Francis, while gallantly leading his command at Petersburg on the 30th of July, fell, and is now no more. Resolved, That the death of Brother John Francis, this Lodge has lost a good and true man, the country an esteemed and useful citizen, the army a noble and gallant officer, and his family a kind and devoted husband and father.

Resolved, 2nd, That we sincerely sympathize with the relations and family of Brother Francis, and hereby tender to them our condolence in this sad affliction.

Resolved 3d, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the names of our deceased brother be inscribed, on a blank page of this Lodge, with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved 4th, That the Secretary have these resolutions published in the Jacksonville Republican, and furnish the family of Brother Francis with a copy.

A true extract from the minutes: L. W. CANNON, Sec'y.

## CONFEDERATE Tax Notice.

I will meet the citizens of 14th District, embracing the County of Calhoun, at the times and places herein named, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind on Wheat, Oats, Rye, corn Hay and Wool of 1865.

All persons failing to assess their tax at these times and places, will be charged an additional tax of 25 per cent.

## JOSHUA DRAPER, Assessor.

- |                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| No. 11, White Plains, Monday Aug. 15 | 16 |
| " 13, Oxford, Tuesday "              | 17 |
| " 4, Maddox, Wednesday "             | 18 |
| " 21, Sulphur Springs, Thurs. "      | 19 |
| " 5, Polkville, Friday, "            | 20 |
| " 3, June Bug, Saturday, "           | 21 |
| " 8, Walden's Shop, Mon. "           | 22 |
| " 7, Lewis Phillips, Tues. "         | 23 |
| " 22, Kansas, Wednesday, "           | 24 |
| " 6, Peeks Hill, Thursday, "         | 25 |
| " 2 Alexandria, Friday, Aug. 26 & 27 | 26 |
| " 10 Rabbit Town, Mon. "             | 29 |
| No. 12, Davis Woods, Tues. Aug. 30   | 30 |
| " 14, Sugar Hill, Wed. "             | 31 |
| " 15, Pine Grove, Thursday, Sep. 1   | 1  |
| " 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday, "       | 2  |
| " 18, Abernathy, Saturday, "         | 3  |
| " 17, Fair Play, Monday, "           | 4  |
| " 1, Pine Thicket, Tuesday, "        | 5  |
| " 8, Phipps, Wednesday, "            | 6  |
| " 8, Borden, Thursday, "             | 7  |
| " 1, Cadisburg, Friday, "            | 8  |
| " 1, Cross Plains, Saturday, "       | 9  |
| " 1, Jacksonville, Sept. 12 to 18    | 10 |

## NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain promissory note held by Elizabeth Heifer on me, and also some accounts as I have paid them off, and she refuses to give them up. — Wm. H. KILGORE.

## POCKET BOOK LOST.

Barto County, August 14th, 1864. This is to certify, that S. A. HARRISS, a citizen of the above named county, did on the 13th of said inst., lose a pocket book containing \$4 25 cents in green backs, and also two discharges, dated the first named one not recollected only given in 1852, and the other in May 1864; some where on the road from Jacksonville by Cross Plains.

S. A. HARRISS.

## STRAYED

From the undersigned about the 1st of May, 1864, two mule colts of black color, one a mare mule two years old this spring past. Any information will be thankfully received, and any person knowing any thing about said mules, can address me at Peeks Hill, Calhoun county Ala. this August 18, 1864.—G. L. E. LITTLEJOHN.

## COMMITTED

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. a negro man who calls his name WILLIS, and says he belongs to Harry Scholfield, of Baton Rouge, La. Said boy is about fifty years old, five feet 9 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds, copper color. Committed 6th Aug. 1864.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. Aug. 13. W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

## Pocket Book Lost.

C. C. Porter lost a pocket Book either at Blue Mountain or on his way home, by way of Mrs. Montgomery's on Cane Creek, on the 6th May, containing a note on Wm. B. Wynn, for \$5,000, also a certificate of deposit in the Selma bank for \$3,500, also one of \$1,000, in favor of Mrs. S. A. Sappington, and other papers and some money also, 2 certificates of railroad land entries.

All persons are forewarned from trading for any of said Papers, & any person finding and conveying it to me, or informing me, will be suitably rewarded. This 11th, May 1864. C. C. PORTER.

## Attention!!!

BEAT COMMANDANTS of 1st Class Militia or County Reserves will report to me in person at the Court-house, in Jacksonville, on Monday the 22nd inst.

In cases where the Beat Commandant has gone into the regular service, or is absent from home, the ranking Sergeant will report. Let there be no failure on the part of any Officer. G. W. DRAPER, Col. 6th Co. Res. Calhoun County. Aug. 20, 1864.

## Salt for Sale.

I have a small lot of Salt for sale, at the residence of Robert Alexander. Also, a small lot of DRY GOODS, For sale at the same place. Mrs. W. B. TERHUNE. Aug. 13, 1864.

## Jacksonville Female Academy.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 5th day of September next.

## RATES OF TUITION.

Primary class per session of 5 months,	\$30 00
Second " " " " "	40 00
Third " " " " "	50 00
Incidental fee,	2 00

August 20, 1864.

## Notice to Tithe Payers.

The depots at Jacksonville, White Plains, Blue Mountain and Oxford are now open for the reception of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Wo. and cured Hay. Those owing tithes are earnestly called on to bring in the same immediately. They can be assessed by the Assessor afterwards. — W. B. BUSH, Supervising Agent, Calhoun Co. Jacksonville, Aug. 9th, 1864.

## Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John L. Senter, dec. having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of April 1864, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment. JOHN L. MCCONNELL, Adm. Aug. 13, 1864.

## SHADY GLEN ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will resume school exercises at Shady Glen Academy (near Mottsville Alabama,) on Monday 15th August, to continue four months.

TERMS.  
Class 1st, per month, \$6 00  
2nd, " " " " " 7 00  
3rd, " " " " " 8 00  
Payable at the expiration of each month. All will be charged from date of entrance, unless in cases of protracted sickness. Aug. 6, 1864. R. L. TARRANT.

## Rally to the Rescue.

I am authorized to raise a Cavalry Company for ninety days service. Come and join me in the last struggle for Liberty, to serve for 90 days only. Old men and boys—come and help to drive off the murderers of your wives and children. The company will meet in Jacksonville, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

S. P. HOLLINGSWORTH, 1st Lieut. Confederate service.

## Committed

To the Jail of Centre, Cherokee co. Ala. on the 16th May, 1864, a negro boy who says his name is HUDSON, and that he belongs to Ellick Stael of Giles county, Tennessee. He is black color, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age.

The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. J. M. DANIEL, Shf. May 28, 1864.

## \$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, at this place, on the night of the 28th inst., a bay horse 15 hands high, about ten years old, right hind foot white, star in the forehead. The above reward will be paid for his delivery, and any information thankfully received. ISAAC FRANK. Jacksonville, July 27th, 1864.

## J. B. WALDEN, Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee co. Ala., will attend to business in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court. March 26, 1864.

## Notice.

On the 13th ult. I received of Gen'l Ross a sorrel filly, about two years old, star in the face, knot on left fore knee—it was following his cavalry. The owner is requested to prove this property, pay cost and charges and receive said filly of the undersigned two miles north of Jacksonville, Ala. June 1, 1864.—E. T. READ.

G. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law.

AND Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.—Jan. 12, '64.

## Committed

To the jail of Jacksonville, Ala. on the 5th of June 1864, a negro boy, who says his name is AUTHOR, and that he belongs to Henry Logan of Mississippi, and runaway from his young master at Dalton, Ga. said boy is about 25 years of age; and weighs about 155 or 160 pounds, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, left his master about the last of April.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. E. SMITH, Jailor. June 11, 1864.

## Yarn & Cotton Cards.

To Exchange for WOOL. By BLUM & FRANK, For the Government. May 14.

## \$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my residence on the 15th of June last, two negro boys LUM & dark copper color or aged 24 years 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs 185 pounds. DYER, a black boy, aged 28 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, red eyes, and weighs 165 pounds—I will pay to any man \$100 reward for each delivered to me or lodged some safe jail. A. J. PRATER. July 16, 1864.—5t.

## Confederate Tax Notice.

We will meet the citizens of 14th District, Calhoun Co., at the times and places herein named, for the purpose of assessing the Tax of 1864. Tax payers will be required to make a return of all the property they held on 17th February, 1864, real, personal or mixed. All persons failing to assess their tax at these times and places will be charged an additional tax of 25 per cent.

S. ALLEN, Assrs. 14th Dist.

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| Pre. No. 11, White Plains, Monday Aug. 15 | 15      |
| " 13, Oxford, Tuesday "                   | 16      |
| " 4, Maddox, Wednesday "                  | 17      |
| " 21, Sulphur Springs, Thurs. "           | 18      |
| " 5, Polkville, Friday, "                 | 19      |
| " 3, June Bug, Saturday, "                | 20      |
| " 8, Walden's Shop, Mon. "                | 22      |
| " 7, Lewis Phillips, Tues. "              | 23      |
| " 22, Kansas, Wednesday, "                | 24      |
| " 6, Peeks Hill, Thursday, "              | 25      |
| " 2, Alexandria, Friday, "                | 26 & 27 |
| " 10, Rabbit Town, Monday, "              | 29      |
| " 12, Davis Woods, Tuesday, "             | 30      |
| " 14, Sugar Hill, Wednesday, "            | 31      |
| " 15, Pine Grove, Thursday Sep. 1         | 1       |
| " 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday, "            | 2       |
| " 18, Abernathy, Saturday, "              | 3       |
| " 17, Fair Play, Monday, "                | 4       |
| " 1, Pine Thicket, Tuesday, "             | 5       |
| " 8, Phipps, Wednesday, "                 | 6       |
| " 8, Borden, Thursday, "                  | 7       |
| " 1, Cadisburg, Friday, "                 | 8       |
| " 1, Cross Plains, Saturday, "            | 9       |
| " 1, Jacksonville, Sept. 12 to 18         | 10      |

## Pocket Book Lost.

LOST by the undersigned, living in Jacksonville, a pocket book, last week, between Lonslow's and J. B. Williams' negro quarters, a lady's pocket book, with near back, one side of the book being lost off, containing one Confederate Certificate for \$100 and about 25 or 30 dollars in change bills. Any information from the finder will be thankfully received. A. L. ROBERTS. Aug. 3, 1864.



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

August 27, 1864.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00  
Three " " " 1 25  
One " " " 50

## Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first inser-  
tion, \$2 00  
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00  
Announcement of candidates, State offices 10 00  
County " 5 00  
Circulars of candidates, per square, 1 00  
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

## Last Notice.

TAX Payers are notified that I am allow-  
ed only twenty (20) days longer to col-  
lect all the Taxes due on income, profits &c.  
under the amended act of Congress, approved  
February 17, 1864. All persons owing any  
Tax on income, profits, &c., as well as persons  
who have failed to assess, will, after 20 days  
from the date of this notice be deemed & held  
to be defaulters.

Distillers, Merchants, and all persons en-  
gaged in any business named in the 5th sec-  
tion of the Tax act, are notified that the spec-  
ific tax must be paid as soon as they com-  
mence, or within 30 days from that time, other-  
wise they will be charged double the amount,  
and the same for every 30 days failure.

All persons owing Tax on gross sales are  
requested to bring in their amounts quarterly,  
commencing from 1st Jan. 1864.

H. A. EARNES,  
Collector 14th District.

August 27, 1864.

Our thanks are respectfully tendered  
to Mrs. Frank Crook, for a copy of the  
Louisville Journal of the 11th inst.; and  
two Yankee Magazines, brought through  
the lines from Rome, under flag of truce  
by refugees. The Journal tells its read-  
ers plainly, that although the Yankee  
vessels have passed Fort Morgan and  
Fort Gaines and Powell have been taken,  
they must not expect the capture  
of Mobile—that it is too well fortified  
and too strongly guarded, and becom-  
ing daily more so by the accession of  
State troops.

Some days ago, we learn, that  
three negroes and two white men, de-  
serters, were killed by our scouts on  
Terrapin creek; and on Tuesday last a  
deserter was shot by our pickets at Rab-  
bit Town Cross Roads, some eight miles  
east of this place. It appears the pick-  
ets had stopped three deserters, and  
while questioning them they broke to  
run, were fired upon and one of them  
killed.

A NEW SOURCE OF SUPPLY.—Since  
the failure of Grant's mining operations  
at Petersburg, and defeat on the 30th  
ult. they have still continued. Our men  
have in one instance countermined and  
blown them up, and in other cases bored  
down to the place where their powder  
was deposited, and taken it out in very  
large quantities, while they were filling  
up the tunnel behind the powder, which  
it appears takes a considerable time to  
accomplish before explosion can be  
effective. Unless they desist, we are  
likely, easily and cheaply to obtain a  
large supply of iron, by harmless balls  
thrown into Fort Sumter, and of powder  
from their tunnels at Petersburg. If Gen.  
Beauregard had been at Vicksburg, we  
think it more probable that he would  
have removed their "noisy kill seed"  
than surrendered that city.

PEACE.—We have not been forward  
to encourage hopes of peace which might  
end in disappointment and discouragement,  
as our readers can bear witness.  
But there are at present, undeniably  
many indications of peace both North &  
South; more indeed we think, than at  
any time since the war commenced.  
One of the most significant and unmistak-  
able of these signs, is the attitude as-  
sumed by the New York Herald, which  
has become an out and out peace paper.  
The shrewd, but unprincipled Editor of  
that paper, has always been noted as  
among the first to snuff the popular breeze,  
and for preparing beforehand to float  
with the popular current. His course  
now is one of the best among the many  
signs, that the rising furor for  
peace, will equal if not surpass the one  
in favor of war, which swept over the  
whole nation like a tornado.

THE NEWS is still favorable—  
an almost unbroken series of successes  
for the campaign of 1864, except the base  
surrender of Fort Gaines, which has  
brought neither glory, triumph or suc-  
cess to Yankee arms—Arkansas, Texas,  
Louisiana and Mississippi recovered—  
Recently another victory in Florida—  
Grant completely baffled, foiled and de-  
feated in Virginia—Sherman brought  
to a dead stand still in Georgia, his com-  
munication and supplies cut off behind  
him by Gen. Wheeler, and nearly all  
his raiders captured; he will soon be  
forced to a disadvantageous fight or dis-  
astrous retreat. After the publication  
of the Selma papers on Tuesday last,  
news reached that place that Forrest  
had captured Memphis. Surely if the

Yankees are satisfied with the campaign  
of '64, we ought to be. How long will  
it take Yankee-doodle-dum, at this rate  
to devastate, confiscate and subjugate  
the South? No wonder that the green-  
backs are going down and peace stock  
going up at the North.

Russia, with a population of 75,000-  
000, has just closed a war of 64 years  
duration with the Circassians, with a  
population of only 400,000, allowing the  
latter an exodus, en masse into Turkey.  
If it takes Russia 64 years to conquer  
Circassia, how long will it take the  
Yankees, with 20,000,000 to conquer  
the South with 8,000,000, scattered over  
a territory, traversed with large rivers  
and extensive mountain ranges, more  
than ten times larger than Circassia? This  
will furnish a nice sum in arithmetic  
for the calculating Yankee.

The Soldier's Rest Society of  
Jacksonville acknowledge the receipt of  
the following contributions from Aug.  
15 till Aug. 21st inclusive.

Mr G B Douthett, 50 lbs flour. Mrs  
Anna Hoke, vegetables, 1 tumbler,  
1 butter dish, 1 bowl. Mrs H F Ver-  
non, 1 basket peaches, 2 lbs lard. Mrs  
Mary Rowland, 1 basket grapes. Mrs  
F Hurt 1 iron pot, 1 oven, 1 china  
dish, 6 tin cans. Mr M P Johnson, 25  
lbs flour, beets, onions, 1 bushel pota-  
toes, 1 towel, 2 pillow cases. Mrs Matt  
Cobb, 3 doz eggs. Mr. Daniel Hoke,  
1 load wood. Mrs Mary Earns, 1 basket  
grapes.

Army Correspondence of the Sava-  
nah Republican.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8 '64

Important movements are being made  
by both armies, but they are of such a  
nature, especially on the part of the  
Confederates, that any further reference  
to them would be injudicious. It is  
known that Grant has sent additional  
troops to Washington. He will send  
yet more. It may be, indeed, that But-  
ler will find himself at the end of the  
present month, once more in supreme  
command at Bermuda Hundreds, "sole  
monarch of all he surveys," from top of  
his famous observatory. I say it may  
be so, but Grant will not quit his ground  
as long as pluck and obstinacy can hold  
it. The confession of utter failure,  
which a retreat would imply, and the  
cloud it would throw upon the Presi-  
dential prospects of Mr. Lincoln, will  
make him cling to his works—his forts,  
his entrenchments and his mines—until  
he is reduced to the extremity of choos-  
ing between Petersburg and Washing-  
ton. That choice he will be required to  
make at an early day, so far at least as  
to transfer the bulk of his army to the  
Upper Potomac, or see his own capital  
besieged. In the former event he may  
leave his iron clad fleet in the James  
river and a sufficient force at Bermuda  
Hundreds and City Point, to keep up  
appearances for a time, and break the  
force of his fall.

You have already received by tele-  
graph an account of the experimental  
mine sprung by Beauregard between  
six and seven o'clock Friday evening  
last, the 5th inst. It was between the  
lines, in front of Gracie's brigade of  
Bushrod Johnston's division, near the  
mine exploded by the enemy on the 30th  
ult., and not far from the centre of our  
lines.

It was discovered some days ago that  
Grant was constructing other mines—  
among them one in front of Gracie's  
brigade; whereupon measures were taken  
by Beauregard to check this move-  
ment; in other words, to countermine  
his adversary. A gallery was soon run,  
and a mine was arranged below the en-  
emy's gallery. The chamber was pre-  
pared, the powder deposited, and the  
mine sprung at the time mentioned.—  
The solid earth was heaved forty feet  
in the air, carrying up with it the Federal  
miner, destroying the gallery and creat-  
ing great alarm. The Yankees imme-  
diately opened their batteries and man-  
ned their entrenchments, and for a time  
a furious cannonading was kept up on  
both sides. No charge was ordered by  
Beauregard. He has accomplished all  
he desired. The experiment has been  
entirely successful.

It is not to be supposed the Confed-  
erates will stop with this experiment.—  
Fortunately, it is a game at which two  
can play. Thus far, the business has  
proved a losing one to the Federal com-  
mander. In the affair on the morning  
of the 30th of July, the enemy, after  
seizing a portion of our lines and ad-  
vancing beyond, were pushed back a-  
gainst our entrenchments, and along  
the sides of the angle that form the sil-  
ent from the brink of the crater torn in  
the earth by the explosion, that ran down  
a steep place into the sea. They leaped  
into the crater to escape the terrible  
converging fire of our infuriated infan-  
trymen, and once there, they durst not  
show their heads above the ground, nor  
attempt to escape to their friends, Mead  
while, shell, sharpshoot, grap and canis-  
ter literally rained in the bloody, horrid  
chasm, and the smoke from the bursting  
shells ascended as if from the bottomless  
pit. They had fallen into the pit they  
had dug for others.

It is stated by the Yankees that Burn-  
side's corps, which entered the campaign  
with thirty thousand members, and has  
participated in all the prominent fights  
since the 6th May, has been so reduced,  
that it is now scarcely as effective as a  
full division. This corps lost heavily  
on Saturday, 30th ult., as it has done in  
nearly all fights around Petersburg.

## PEACE MUST

From the London Morning

We are right in  
Grant's expedition against  
at an end, our next inquiry  
respecting the consequences  
failure upon the duration of  
war. The present is the four  
hostilities, and it is also the  
of Mr. Lincoln's President.  
The circumstances that the present govern-  
ment will go out of office at the com-  
mencement of next Spring, and that the  
largest and most perfectly organized ar-  
mies which the North have ever suc-  
ceeded in bringing into the field has been  
unable to force an entrance into the  
capital of the neighboring State of Vir-  
ginia, cannot fail at least in the North-  
ern States of the folly of the task  
which they have undertaken.

Serious as were the losses sustained in  
the previous campaigns in Virginia,  
they bear no comparison in respect to  
magnitude with these entailed upon  
General Grant's army during the short  
month which elapsed between the first  
collision of the rival armies on the 5th of  
May, in the Wilderness, and the repulse  
of the Federals on the banks of the  
Chickahominy on the 31st of June.—  
Previous to the crossing of the Paymunk-  
key it was estimated that the Federals  
had lost, in killed, wounded, and miss-  
ing, upward of sixty thousand men, and  
as their subsequent losses may probably  
be set down at twenty thousand, the to-  
tal is raised to figure almost fabulous.

## TERMS OF PEACE.

The Richmond Sentinel, the reputed  
organ of the Administration, suggests  
the following terms of peace in its issue  
of the 1st inst.:

Let peace commissioners be appoint-  
ed by either section, and invested with  
plenary powers of negotiation, meet on  
neutral ground and discuss the terms of  
peace. Let all subjects be opened to the  
free discussion and negotiation. We of  
the South consider independence as the  
great and first object of the war, and  
that separation is essential to independ-  
ence; yet, we shall be willing to listen  
to what you have to say and propose on  
the other side. You may offer us some-  
thing that will secure our rights within  
the Union. You may propose to give  
the slaveholding and free States equality  
of votes in Congress and in the election  
of President; and partly to effect this  
you may throw New England into one  
State, or give her to England, or if Eng-  
land won't have her, let her secede.—  
Now, this would be a tempting bait. We  
don't say it would satisfy us; but the  
subject is worthy of consideration! This  
war brought about by New England  
and New Englanders, and who knows  
but the balance of the States might live  
in peace and harmony, if she were out  
of the way. But we do not mean to  
anticipate or describe the action of the  
commissioners. Let them enter into  
the negotiations untrammelled by *ultima-  
ta*, other than that any terms of peace  
they may agree on shall be subject to  
be rejected or ratified by their respec-  
tive Governments.

As to the slavery question, we would  
leave that to be settled last. The ques-  
tion of independence concerns us all.  
The subject of slavery but part of us.—  
When all other subjects are disposed of,  
the North will find itself embarrassed  
by the possession of some half million of  
negroes, who will immediately be mur-  
dered by mobs if carried North, whom  
no nation or people, savage or civilized,  
will receive as freemen in their midst,  
and whom the North cannot afford to  
send off, if she could find a spot on earth  
willing to receive them.

## From the Front.

Gen. Wheeler massed his cavalry  
corps near Covington, on the Augusta  
railroad, and on Monday the grand cav-  
alcade of gray cavaliers started for ad-  
venture and Sherman's rear. It was ru-  
mored in town that he had captured  
Marietta and burned the Federal stores  
there, and had taken an immense num-  
ber of prisoners. Be it as it may, it is  
certain that long expected effort to cut  
Sherman's communications is now about  
to be realized. The Federal cavalry  
have nearly all recently been destroyed,  
and Gen. Wheeler is now out just at the  
right time.

Night before last the enemy made a  
heavy assault upon our works on the  
left, no doubt intended for a surprise.—  
The assault was received by a sheet of  
flame, and a hailstorm of bullets and  
canister, which laid a thousand Yankees  
low in death in front of our works, and  
thrice as many more were sent limping  
to the rear and out of the service with  
wounds. To say the assault column  
was defeated, hardly conveys the idea  
it was demolished.

We are assured by a gentleman direct  
from headquarters that there is not the  
slightest intention entertained there of  
retrograde move or evacuation of Atlan-  
ta. On the other hand it is expected  
that Sherman will be forced to retreat.

Macon Confederate 12th.

Col. ANDERSON.—The Colonel An-  
derson who surrendered Fort Gaines is  
said to be cousin of "Port Smiter" An-  
derson. He was raised in Marengo Co.  
Ala., and married a Northern woman  
who is now with her people in New Eng-  
land. Persons familiar with Ander-  
son's career during the past two years  
of the war, made known to him, for-  
get their doubts as to the loyalty of  
him in the army, the General chose  
to disregard the war record, and  
Anderson over on the 1st of August  
claims to the respect of the  
command.

Page, the man who telegraphed

command of 80  
ion.—Columbus Sun.

The New-York Herald is greatly al-  
armed for the safety of Washington.—  
The editor says it is believed among ar-  
my officers that the late Maryland raid  
of Early and Breckinridge was but a re-  
connoissance to ascertain the strength &  
position of the Northern defences of  
Washington, and that having accom-  
plished the object to their satisfaction,  
a more formidable movement in the same  
direction may be anticipated. The editor  
thinks that Gen. Joe Johnston was  
relieved from his command in Georgia  
to lead the rebel movement on Wash-  
ington, while Gen. Lee remains at  
Richmond to attend to Gen. Grant.

DYING.—DYING.—Senator Doolittle  
said in Congress, "Slavery Mr. Presi-  
dent is dying all around us." To this  
the Dayton paper says:

Yes; and Constitutional Liberty is  
dying; morality, public and private, is  
dying; all that we have prized of  
peace, of social order, of neighborly  
kindness, of friendly intercourse in soci-  
ety, is dying. And dying, too, by hun-  
dreds of thousands are the brothers,  
fathers, sons of this most frenzied, de-  
luded and miserable people. Why did  
not Mr. Doolittle tell it all while he was  
about it?

## Exchange of Prisoners.

A correspondent of the New York  
Herald writes:

Major Mulford, assistant agent for  
exchange, has had three several inter-  
views with commissioner Ould during  
the week just closed, the last one occur-  
ing yesterday (Saturday) afternoon. It  
is more than probable that the embar-  
rassments that have beset this question  
for some time passed will be speedily re-  
moved by reason of the accomplished  
fact of Major Mulford, who has had un-  
remitting charge of this important busi-  
ness since the establishment of the cartel.  
It is understood that common conclu-  
sions were yesterday arrived at between  
the two agents, though I know nothing  
of their import, that will likely lead to  
an immediate resumption of exchange.

## From the Front in Mississippi.

A special to the Advertiser, dated  
Oxford, 16th says the enemy are still in  
force at Abbeville. No demonstrations  
for two days—all quiet and in good spir-  
its.

The enemy are devastating the coun-  
try where they go.

Our batteries at Gains Landing fired  
on the steamer Express on the 12th.—  
The captain of the boat and eight oth-  
ers were killed and wounded.

A Supply Train Beef Cattle &c.  
Captured by Mosby.

RICHMOND, August 16.

Col. Mosby reports officially that he  
attacked the enemy's supply train near  
Beryville on the 13th and captured and  
destroyed seventy-five loaded wagons,  
and secured over two hundred prisoners,  
including several officers, between five  
and six hundred beef cattle and many  
valuable stores.

Considerable numbers of the enemy  
were killed and wounded. Mosby lost  
two killed and three wounded.

## Northern News.

RICHMOND, August 15

Baltimore papers of the 13th have  
been received.

Nothing definite from the Shenando-  
ah Valley. It is believed Early is re-  
tiring before superior forces advancing  
against him.

Telegrams from New York report the  
capture and destruction vessels about  
sixty miles south of Sandy Hook by the  
new Confederate steamer Tallahassee.

An arrival at New Orleans brings the  
report that the Confederates are in  
strong force outside of Elgers, and were  
fortifying their position with the inten-  
tion of making it a base of operations.

Guerillas continue very active in  
Kentucky.

Stanton has not resigned. He says,  
having been solicited to accept the office,  
he will not voluntarily relinquish it.

A petition is circulating in Ohio and  
other States, requesting the post ponement  
of the draft until it is attempted  
by negotiation to secure peace based on  
the reconstruction of the Union.

The Herald thinks the time has ar-  
rived when the Administration, in behalf  
of peace and re-union, may advantage-  
ously open the door to an armistice  
and a Convention of all the States, and  
advise Lincoln to send three Commis-  
sioners to Richmond.

The Paris Presse, under reserve, an-  
nounces the conclusion of peace between  
Germany and Denmark—terms not  
known.

Confederate loan still advancing. U.  
S. stock depressed.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15,

A special to the Whig from Peters-  
burg to-day says the Washington Chron-  
icle of the 24th has full accounts of the  
recent explosion at City Point. It says  
the explosion was the most terrific of the  
kind in the history of gunpowder. Two  
barges loaded with ammunition of vari-  
ous kinds were moored at City Point  
and blown up with all their contents,  
killing of about the bulk of three  
hundred men, and canister  
and vol-  
unt vol-

received  
ordered to try  
Not satisfied with  
of over a hundred thousand  
diers, he essays again to bolster up  
desperate fortunes of his apish superior,  
to capture our capital city. Seeing only  
ruin and the traitor's fate written in  
the peace demonstrations of the masses  
of the North, he will make the more  
desperate effort to win a battle and re-  
tire his sinking fortunes. Disappoint-  
ed in this, as he will always be, in his  
assaults upon the invincible army of this  
able and pious Lee, he will go down, as  
he says, with flying colors, to the grave  
of infamy, with the curses of millions  
upon him; and his memory for his part  
in the bloodiest tragedy that blots the  
pages of history.—Reporter.

OUR LOSS IN MARYLAND.—The edit-  
or of the Charlottesville Chronicle ac-  
companied our army in its recent de-  
monstration in Maryland and upon  
Washington. He was present at the  
battle of Monocacy, and gives the Con-  
federate loss in killed, wounded and miss-  
ing; 462. The Federals lost 1500.—  
The rout of the enemy was complete.—  
Washington the editor of the Chroni-  
cle thinks, could have been captured had  
an attack been made upon it. This was  
also the opinion of the army, both offi-  
cers and privates.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, August 18.

Heavy skirmishing began at mid-  
night on the left and centre and contin-  
ued until 5 o'clock without any result.

This morning the artillery in Stew-  
art's corps opened on the enemy. Their  
batteries replied feebly. The firing was  
very heavy and produced great conster-  
nation among the enemy.

Prisoners report that our cavalry cap-  
tured a large number of beeves at King-  
ston a few days since. Reports are nu-  
merous in regard to their operations.—  
Beyond the fact that they had cut the  
road at Acworth and were destroying  
the track between Etowah and Oostan-  
aula rivers, and thus far had been en-  
tirely successful, nothing official has  
been received.

The enemy seem to have been ignorant  
of the magnitude of the operations in  
their rear, as they were preparing an-  
other raiding expedition under Kip-  
patrick, which had a rendezvous at Sweet-  
water preparatory to starting. It is be-  
lieved he had been recalled yesterday,  
and was going in pursuit of our cavalry.

## The Enemy Routed in Florida.

CHARLESTON, August 20.

An official dispatch from Gen J. K.  
Jackson, dated Lake City, Fla., 19th,  
to Gen. Jones received late last night,  
says Capt. Dickerson, with his com-  
mand, engaged the enemy's cavalry,  
340 strong, at Gainsville, yesterday,  
completely routing them. We captured  
150 prisoners and one piece of artillery.  
Besides we recaptured 100 stolen ne-  
groes. Among the prisoners are a Cap-  
tain, two Lieutenants and a surgeon.

The whole command would have been  
captured, if Capt. Dickerson's horses  
had not been worn out. They were  
scattered and pursued 14 miles. The  
enemy's infantry, consisting of four col-  
ored regiments, are at Starkes. Col.  
McCormick is in pursuit with some ad-  
ditional forces.

## Supposed Capture of Memphis.

Memphis, August 20.

A special to the Register, dated Sen-  
atobia 21st, says Memphis was attack-  
ed at 7 o'clock this morning. Heavy  
firing was heard for three hours. It  
is supposed the city was captured, as  
the Federal forces is reported small and  
unsuspecting.

The Federals occupied Oxford to-day.

## Great Riot in New Orleans.

The operator at Jackson reports a  
great riot in New Orleans. Four hun-  
dred citizens were killed. They arose  
in consequence of Canby's attempt to  
enforce the draft. Negro troops were  
called in to suppress the riot, which is  
still progressing.  
All quiet in Mobile.

From Richmond.

RALEIGH, August 20.

The Confederate received to-day pa-  
pers from Petersburg and Richmond  
up to yesterday.

The enemy reached the Weldon rail-  
road Thursday morning, and drove in  
Dearing's cavalry, capturing some pri-  
soners. They occupy the railroad at  
Yellow Tavern, four miles from Peter-  
burg, and burnt a mile and a half of  
the track. Our infantry came up, char-  
ged and drove them back, capturing  
two hundred and killing  
ninety. Several charges  
were made during the day. It was  
thought the battle would be renewed  
in the night.

In the battle  
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